THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESE TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE. - Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

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SALISBURY, N. C., JUL 3 29, 1838.

NO. III, OF VOL. XIX. INO. FROM COMMENCEMENT, 089.)

LIBERTINO GENUCHI. [Continued from our last.]

There is nothing more destructive of right government in Italy than the sanctuary which her churches afford to the most atrocious of crimionce within her pale, and they are safe.-It engenders crime, since it affords the murderer hope of escaping; and it diminishes the idea of the atrocity of the crime, to see the most hardened of wretches fed by the priest's hands, whilst many a

starving man amongst the lazzaroni without is pi-ning for the want of bread.

Libertino fied to the portal of the church of La Vergino Maria del Norto, and for three days and nights did he remain there, braving the sullen me-naces of the brothers of her he had destroyed; for he knew that he was secure from danger. To attempt to paint the workings of his breast would be in vain; he had the triumph of revenge, but he had also its reward! His nerves were palsied. The eye of fancy conjured up each hour some dire image of terror to his distempered imagination. Conscience, like a scerpion, clung upon his crime; and reflection, like a slow, still-stream of lead, kept dropping on his heart, to id weigh it down! Inectivity to him bescald and weigh it down came insupportable—he determined on braving the ger rather than endure the agony he felt; and on the fourth night fled from his sanctua ry, escaped the vigilance of those who watched for him, and endeavored, on the mountain of Rapallo, to seek for the solace and society of his

But Joanni was not there. He was too shrewd nd calculating to endanger his brother's safety by ning him, since he might be watched, and a clue be given to the authorities, who were on the elert to capture the murderer, and deliver him in-to the hands of justice. The excitation throughut the town was unprecedented. The family Mezza were generally beloved, and many of the ormer admirers of the beauties of the hapless Ca-

termer admirers of the beauties of the hapless Catarina bound themselves, by a general and solemn compact, to average her death.

Libertino wandered through the day, the most wretched of human beings. The craving of nature he could satisfy with the chesnuts lying under the trees, and he could allay his parching thirst at the mountain stream; but what could cool the burning fever of his heart—his brain! He dreaded, yet almost longed, for the sight of his brother.—He began to funcy that he, too, had deserted him. He began to fancy that he, too, had deserted him after winding up his spirit to decide on and exe-cute the hellish dead which had plunged him be-send the pale or hope of pardon.

ded, and night threw her sha dowy mantle over the earth, he betook himself to one of the buts (of which there are many in the forest) where the absences est) where the chesnuts are housed, previous to forest) where the cheshus are housed, provided their importation into the town, for the purpose of being converted into flour, or for foreign consumptions of the cons

With a collection of leaves, and some straw he found about the buildings, he formed a bed, on which he threw his feed limbs; and, being exhausted from what leaves a leave of the strain d from mental rather than bodily exertion at last he slept. A gootle rustling from withou oused him about midnight. His guilty con ence, in every breeze and lenf, fully depicted arenging enemy; and he started from the spot where he had lain himself, and placed his finger on the trigger of a pistal—"Be it man or beast," he exclaimed aloud, "beware!" A gentle whine, or rather bark of recognition, caused him to withdraw his hand, and Carlo, a fine St. Bernard dog, the his hand, and Carlo, a me St. Behard age, the histiful follower and messenger of his brother, leaped upon him with every mark of recognition and pleasure. He perceived a wallet tied round the body of the dog: he displaced, and opened it. The contents were meat, wine, and (what he va hied more) a letter from his brother. With his fint and steel he struck a light, and set fire to a heap of dried leaves, by which he was enabled to her its contents.

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"Be on your guard—remain as much as possiin concealment. My coming to you would on-discover your retreat. Carlo, each night, shall my messenger. The whole town is on the der. To morrow a large body will commence a pearch for you; if you are in the Rapallo forest, you can clude their search; or, by a running fight, make them pay dearly for their temerity. The Mazzas, your former friends, are now your sworn and most inveterate enemies. The French author-ities are over here from Genon, and several gensarmes have already arrived. In the hour of need will not fail you. JOANNI."

will not fail you. JOANNI."
Libertino had no implements for writing; he en closed, however, a small portion of powder and a bullet, to signify that he might require ammunition, and sent the faithful dog, by a signal, home

He again resigned himself to sleep, but dream the most fearful import harassed him throughout the night; and with the sun he arose, and endeav-ored, by exercise, to shake off the sad impression

hey had left on his distempered mind. He took his station on a point that commanded e outlet from the town, and where he was effectually concealed by a projecting fragment of the tock. About mine o'clock, he perceived that a considerable body were winding their way up the narrow track which led to the mountain. In flight, ibertino had little hope for safety. He must re el force by force; and how to overcome the incquality of numbers by the strength of a single arm as a matter of doubt, and, for the moment, of dismay; at first he almost resolved to oppose their first entrance into the forest, which they could on-ly effect in single file, but he saw that he must then entually be overpowered. He therefore detered on concenling himself among the trees, and, by hovering within gun shot of the party, and ocsnocking off its leaders, to endeavor to strike such dismay into them as would induce them o relinquish their pursuit. By the first discharge to brought down the two leaders of the party: he

berting keep up a running fight, according to the direction of his brother; nor did the infuriated townsmen relinquish their pursuit, until twenty-seven of their number had fallen victims to Libertino's unerring aim. That this sad havoc had been effected by a single arm they could not ima-gine; and under a belief that the murderer must be backed by others as desperate as himself, they retreated into the town to procure further aid, and recount the disastrous result of their expedition.

Libertino felt no additional remorse in having spilt so much blood during the day. It was, he argued with himself, self-preservation, and, as such,

"Oh! how will sin
Throw guilt upon the soul,
And, like a rock dash'd on the troubled lake,
"Twill form its circles—round succeeding roundEach wider."

But a few days, or rather a few hours, pass-ed, since Libertino had a heart overflowing with good thoughts towards all mankind. One fatal turn had poisoned all. Fate, like a mildew, had ruined the virtuous harvest, and the crop was reeds !

At night, through the faithful Carlo, Libertino received another letter from his brother, and an ample supply of ammunition. But a comparatively trifling number of his fellow-townsmen accom-panied the last remaining son of Andrea Mazza the following day, who set out previous to the forming of the body of gons darmes who were to assist in the pursuit, that he might with his own arm avenge the sad mortality Libertino had caused in his once happy and united family. Libertino re-cognised him in the wood; but he, of all others, had formerly been most dear to him, and he could not in his heart add him to the number of the victims: nine more of whom, however, he laid low.

The gens d'armes by this time had approached. taken up their position in a masterly style, and has so cautiously and judiciously made their advance in an extended line, aided by several bioodhounds who beat the thicket, that, in despite of all his efforts, Libertino found that, in a few moments, he would be driven from the shelter of the wood. By his gun he shot four of the monated soldiers; and then, every other hope failing, he resolved on seeking safety in flight. He burst from the wood, and, at his utmost speed, endeavored to guin the side of the mountain. Adolpho Mezza caught sight of him, and, eagle-like, endeavored to dart on his prey. "Dastard! murderer! turn and face me like a man!" he exclaimed, with fury. Libertino, for a moment, stopped—Adolpho endeavored to discharge a pistol at his head." bloodhounds who beat the thicket, that, in despite

flashed in the pan. "Follow me not, Adolpho! You I would no wretchedness, I loved you best and dearest. Rush not thus headlong to your destruction!"

"Fiend! murderer! hypocrite! be this you answer." And again he ineffectually endeavored to discharge his pistol. The gens-d'armes were now issuing at fall gallop from the wood, following the dogs, who were at full cry. Libertino turned bewildered. He knew not the direction he had taken until he came to a vawning precipice formed by the two mountains of Rapallo and De Rhua, the very sight of which would be sufficient and in his rear -- to deliver himself up to his enemies was more bitter to him than death itse!f and with a spring, to which despair alone could have given a sufficient impetus, Libertino cleared the yawning abyss, and fell almost breathless on the edge of the adjoining mountain. Adolpho Mazza recklessly endeavored to follow him: he failed, and his body fell from projecting rock to rock, un-til it reached the valley below, so distorted a mass of inanimate flesh, that it was impossible for his nearest friend to recognise it. The bloodhounds and the horses of the the leap. It never was before, nor has it since been, accomplished by man beast. The yawning gulf has received the appellation of Il Salto dell' Uomo, and a stone is erected to portray to be inclined to revenue their perfidy. travellers and posterity the astonishing fact.

brother's dog came not. There were no chesnut trees to afford him sustenance, and he was constrained to feed on the wild berries he found around

im, which were ill qualified to support his existence. It was on a dark and a stormy night he left this miserable mountain. Wrapping his cloak about him, and concealing, as much as possible, his arms night, present himself at his father's door. It was opened by Joanni.

Libertino explained to him that it was that of the ill-fated Adolpho Mazza.

"The mistake is most fortunate. Their pursuit bereaved of his children, he was bereaved indeed! will be, probably, relinquished. Let them live on in their error. But, my brave boy, you must I fear the very walls. Away-until I can range a plan for removing you to another country. Joanni will never fail you now, my more than ever brother !

" Where is our father ?"

buried were those of Libertino, the gens armes, who had witnessed his successful leap, there to the contrary, and stated as much to the profect of the town. Silence was enjoined them, and the cuthorities consulted together, in order that, by stratagen, they might accomplish that which force had been unable to effect.

There were, at this time, two brothers in the prison, under going their sentence of solitary confinement for a daring robbery they had committed. They were considered efficient, and they became willing agents in the hands of the police to accure the capture of Libertino. Freedom, and a very considerable reward, was a temptation to great to be resisted. Instructed by their employers, they sought the wood, where it was rightly surmised that Libertino had returned—dressed in their prison attire, and, to all appearance, men who had effected their escape by their own advoitines.

Libertino met them: considering them men whose case was desperate as his own, he feared them not; and, after a few days, a bone of apparent friendship had been scaled between them over the generous wines with which Joanni still continued to supply his brother. When they but their ground secure, Nicola Spolini one morting contrived to engage the attention of Libertico, while Baptista, his brother, descended from the mountain to state the progress they had already made, prison, undergoing their sentence of soldary con

tain to state the progress they had already made, and to make arrangements for the capture of their victim. It was agreed that, at night-fit, a body of dismounted police should station to within the wood, to await a signal to be within the wood, to awart a magnetista, and that Libertino should be seized and secured when under the influence of sleepso great was the terror that his our

d occasioned. had occasioned.

If he slept, a whistle was to be the sign for their approach; should be be disturbed by it, a remark was to be made, in a loud tone, upon the weather to afford a clue to those without, and a preventible investigate. heir immediate entrance.

Baptista had returned to Libertino and

Baptista had returned to Libertino and ais brother in so short a time, that no suspicion of reachery ever entered his mind. His spirits, however, were that evening more than over depressed. He felt he knew not why, a presentiment of cong evil, he expressed as much to his compared, who laughed, and cudenvored to reason him. Of feelings which might otherwise have interpreted his sleep, and frustrated their well-laid strategem.

Carlo appeared in the hut at the secustomed time with wine and provisions; he, to be beta inquietude; he showed a reluctance of feturing home; and, on leaving the house, we do in so unusuant a manner, that Libertine with the coincidence. Nicola and Baptish, his forebodings childish in the extension of the constance of the

ever, they were convinced he slept. Baptista crouched towards the half opened door, and gave a long, shrill whistle. Libertino awoke.
"What noise was that?" he hastily demanded

"What noise was that I" he hastily demanded, seizing his firearms.
'Nothing, my friend; 'twas only I who whistled, because I could not sleep."
'I liked it not," replied the drowsy man.—
"Hear you not a noise without?"
It was the police. The second signal was necessary. Baptista, in a loud voice, exclaimed—
"Tis but the wind; it is a stormy night!" The general arms took the hind, and remained still as ens-d'armes took the hint, and remained still as

"Tis singular," muttered Libertino, " but my He turned over upon hi mind is out of tune." eafy bed, and again, after a time, he slept.

A whistle, more gentle than the first, was then given by Baptista. The police rushed in-opened their darkened lights-fell in a body upon Libertine, and had bound and secured him before he was enabled to make the sh companions were also seized for the time, in order that the part they had taken in his capture should not be known to any of his relatives, who might be inclined to revenue their perfidy. Not a word, nor a sigh, escaped Libertino; but he saw through ground, belonging to the church; and there, for some days, Libertino remained in safety; but his brother's dog came not. There were the safety in the management of the safety; but his brother's dog came not. There were the safety is the safety in the management and the safety is the management of the safety is the management and the safety is the safety in the safety is the safety in the safety is the safety in the safety in the safety is the safety in the safety in the safety in the safety is the safety in the safety is the safety in the safety in the safety in the safety is the safety in the safety in the safety in the safety is the safety in the saf

We will not annoy our readers with the recital of the tedious formula of an Italian trial. Liber. tino was placed at the bar; and, on his own ac mission, was pronounced guilty, and condemned to expiate his crimes upon the scaffold.

After the sentence, the conduct of the keepers of the prisons in Italy changes favorably to the are yet alive? I had mourned you as one dead, and followed to the grave a body taken up at the foot of the Prati du Rhua, which was believed generally to have been vourself." temporary comfort of the condemned. Lib

The first who visited him was Andrea Mazza A few days had added years to his appearance-

again to the mountains—this is no place for you. oppress you; but I had made a vow to rescue the ar. girl who once you loved—she who was the supporting, and solace of my old age—she whose body I fol lowed, with a broken heart, to the grave-m child—my Catarina—from undeserved reproach.

After partaking refreshment, Libertino prepared

After partaking refreshment, Libertino prepared

Joanni sfirms that she and that unhappy Frenchman deserved death at your hands. It is false. man deserved death at your hands. It is false She was true to you as to the Virgin she adored "Gone! His heart was broken; but he blessed You exacted a promise from her-I was indignan you before he died!"

Libertino rushed from the house. His newly ther, fatally insisted on her joining in the dance, acquired hardihood had not totally destroyed the softer feelings of his nature; and he who had im-

knew it not, but they were the two elder brothers of her he had already sent to her last home!— Imagining that the shots were from a pistol—that their enemy must be near—the whole body broke with fury into the woods. For three hours did Li bertino keep up a running fight, according to the best of the mutilated remains that had been taken up and buried were those of Libertino, the general arms, who had witnessed his successful leap, knew to the live to her peace. All this is true; but you murdered my poor unocent boys. They are in heaven; and soon my few gray hairs will mingle with their dust. Ponder this well, bertino keep up a running fight, according to the

" And if all this be true," said Libertino to himself. "I then am a villain indeed."

His meditations were interrupted by the arrival of his brother. The stout heart of Joanni melted before him; and, wringing the hands of the unhappy prisoner, he exclaimed. "I thought not to bring you to this, my brother!"

"Spend not our meeting in tears and fruitless lamentation, Joanni. I have much, very much, of import to say to you," returned Libertino.

"Spend on!"

"I will never fail you in the hour of need; these were your words. That hour, my brother, is at hard!"

"Tell me how I can aid you. Is it possible

"Tell me how I can aid you. Is it possible you can yet have a hope of escape?"

"Escape! "repeated he, contemptuously. "Escape! Why? and for what? No! I care not for this prison; and can I ever escape the hideous dungeon of the mind? My thoughts are torture. My deeds of blood weigh beavily on my soul; and yet I am not fully, adequately revenged!"

He spoke in a subdued and guttural tone. Journal drew near, and listened with attention.

"On you it depends to make me happy. I come."

"On you it depends to make me happy. I coun-sel you not how to do the deed I wish; but prom-ise me, by your hope of salvation, that it shall be

"It is enough—I believe and trust in you; for you have never failed me. You know the two Spolini—Nicola and Baptista. Under the plea of being outlaws like myself, they invaded my retreat—stole upon my confidence—partook the food you sent for my existence. They walked with me condoled with me—parter k my shelter—and be-trayed me! Brother—I must have their hearts!"

All this was said with a solomn, fearful energy.

The cyclids of the wretched prisoner were disten-ded, as he gazed anxiously on his brother; and, with suppressed breath, and clenched teeth and hands, awaited the reply.

"Libertino, it shall be done, ere sunset to-more.

row. I will convey to you their stony hearts, or perish in the attompt."

"Good, kind Joanni. Then shall I rest, and

"Early the ensuing morning Joanni was at the cottage, to which the Spolinis had returned. He affected not to perceive their confusion at his ontrance, and took a seat familiarly at the table.

"So, my boys, you then have escaped the blood-hounds?"

"Yes, "said Baptists," so intent were the police in accurring our poor friend, your brother that me "Ah! poor Libertine, it is all over with him."

There is not a chance, nor a hope, of his escape. I saw him yesterday; he spoke much of your friendship for him, and knew well your honest hearts!"

The brothers were relieved by his apparent sin-

The brothers were relieved by his apparent sin

cerity.

"Will you not pay him a visit of consolation?
He will take it kindly."

"We should endanger our own safety," remarked Nicola; "and should be ourselves recap-

"My brother has set his heart upon seeing you, and I would not that he should be disappointed now at the very eve of his execution—for he is to die o-morrow.

"To-morrow!" they both exclaimed.

"Yes, the scaffolding is even now erecting. But thought strikes me by which we can accomplish nis wishes, and secure you both from danger. Where is your old mother?"

"She is from home!"

"The better for our project. She is tall; her clothes will easily be made to fit you. Get them instantly—I will arrange them. We will take the outskirts of the town by the river, where we shall be less exposed to observation. Carry you each a flagre of wine—one we will heatout on the islier. flagon of wine—one we will bestow on the jailor.

I have promised to take the poor boy a home-made loaf; the last of which he ever will partake."

I have no hope!—my crimes a don." He laid his load upon the b

Joanni issued forth, with one of the brothers under either arm-each dressed in woman's attire. For a moment he stopped at his father's house, and entered alone to procure the lonf and wine. The brothers were contriving a retreat, when his

idden return rendered it impossible.
"Come, my fair girls," said Joanni, feigning o humour that grated on his feelings, "bear a hand. Carry you this, friend Nicola," giving him a small barrel; "and you this, Baptista," placing on his shoulders a heavier keg of wine. "Now, en route."

Joanni walked between them; he turned the conversation on his brother. "He fought manfully, but the d-I himself could not stand against such fearful odds. Some think that he was betrayed; if I thought that," said he, unsheathing his stilet-to-(the brothers shrunk from him)-"I would bury this faithful poniard in the traitors' hearts—thus! thus!" said he, striking forcibly the weapon, with the rapidity of lightning, into their breasts The disguised men measured their length upon the ground. "Traitors! execrable traitors! take

Baptista died with an oath on his lips. Nicola's life terminated while he was vainly endeavoring to deny the charge. Not a moment was to be lost; with his knife, Joanni cut their hearts from their iscless bodies, filled the barrel and the keg with tones, affixed them to the heels of the mur men, and at a signal Carlo dragged them to the river, where they sank, from the weight attached are wrong: it shows that you have no independent

to them, with a deep and heavy sound to the bot-tom. Joanni scooped a hollow in the lost, in which he placed their yet trombling hearts, and made has

way to the prison.

"Back, and so soon!" exclaimed his brother.

"Yes, and your wisher are accomplished." He opened the loaf: "Behold their soward hearts!"

Libertino gazed on them with a savage, but sat-

"It is enough, my brother; you will see that I now can period like a man!"

"I cannot attend your execution, Libertino. I must fly instantly to avoid detection; it is, therefore now that I must take my last—long leave. I can combat

"I canact attend your execution, Libertino. I must fly instantly to avoid detection; it is, therefore now that I must take my lat—long leave. I would have had it otherwise, it to be can combat against fate."

He brushed a starting tear from his face; and the two brothers by nature, and in crime, embraced and parted in speechless agony!

The sounds of erecting a scaffold are not likely to encourage sleep in the expecting victim. Libertino never closed his eyes more in this world; yet, on arriving to take him to the place of execution, the jailers were surprised at the fortitude and calmness he evinced, and yet more at the smile that occasionally lightled up his features.

The ceremonies which accompany an Italian execution throw no little light upon the anotiments and character of the people.

First came a procession of priests—one of them carrying a crucifix on a pole hung with black. Then followed a considerable body of the company of Del Misericordia, covered with long gowns from head to foot, with holes immediately before the face, through which they could see every thing porfactly; but could not be recognised by the spectators. All of them carried lighted torches, and manning of the methods the boxes, into which the multitude put money to defray the expense of massas for the soul of the criminal. This is considered the tude put money to defray the expense of m the soul of the criminal. This is consid

tude put money to defray the expense of massasfur the soul of the criminal. This is considered the very extreme of charity; and even the most niggardly sceptic throws his mite into the boxes.

Immediately after these came Libertino himself, seated in a cart, with a Capuchio friar on each side of him. The assistants to the executioner, dressed in scarlet jackets, walked by the side of the cart. The procession having moved round the scaffold, on which the guillotine was placed, Libertino, with a bald step, descended from the cart, and walked upon the platform. He disdained the proffered support of the assistants, and the prayers and consolidations of the professors, but petitioned that he might be allowed to address a few words to the assembled multitude. His request was granted; and, in a clear and manly voice, he thus spoke:—

"My fellow countrymen, listen to my words—they are the last I can ever offer to the ear of man! I am here to expiste my crime, and appears the offended laws of my country. It is just, I am have acted."

After a pause, he continued—"I was pursued as an earlier of the search the search of the annual of the search of the search."

ilar circumstances, many of you would not thus have acted."

After a pause, he continued—"I was pursued as an outlaw. I sent thirty-eight victims out of the world before me. Thus, confessedly, I am a nurderer, and a monster; the blood of forty is on my hend. But I escaped the sword to fail by treachery. In the moment of distress I took two wretches to my bosom; they betrnyed me to my personators, or I should not have been before you now Yet I lament it not. I repeat, I die contentedly; and why? because I have been revenged!" He stooped upon the ground for the loaf he had carried with him. He tore it asunder, and held above his head the hearts contained in it.

"These—these were the false hearts that did betray me! and thus—and thus I am avenged."

betray me! and thus—and thus I am avenged." He tore them with his teeth. The multitude stood mute with horror. They were at length wrenched forcibly from his grasp by the executioner.

"I have no hope!—my crimes are beyond par-don." He laid his load upon the block—the guiltheir refusal, to excite suspicions in the breast of whose anger they would fain avoid being a force of water spouts—a few convulsions of the block—the guildine descended—it rolled upon the black—the guildine descended—it rolled upon the black—the guildine descended—it rolled upon the block—the guildine descended—it rolled upon the platform; the guildine descended—it rolled upon the guildine descended—it ro

force of water spouts—a few convulsive movements of the limbs, and all was still!

The populace beheld this awful scene in a serious and compassionate manner. His crimes they abhorred; yet when they saw in him a poor condemned man, on the very threshold of eternity, their animosity ceased. No rancour was displayed, nor insult offered. They viewed him with the eyes of forgiveness and pity; and joined earnes'ly in prayers for the repose of his unhappy soul.

Even Andrea Mazza, who was in the crowd, with an exalted voice exclaimed-"Adesso spero

che l'anima sua sia in paradiso!" We have little more to add-only one being yet We have little more to add—only one being yet exists who took a part in this appalling tragedy. It is Joanni Genuchi. He is at this time resident in London. His address may be known at the Alien Office to any one who may have the curiosty to enquire. He is supporting existence by the most official means, and yet escapes the punishment of the law. He is the forger of passports; the inventor of shipwrecks; and the vender of letters to excite compassion towards the self-elected. ters to excite compassion towards the self-elected crew who prowl about the country living on mistaken charity. He is bordering on his sixticth year, and living with a Welsh woman, who passes as his wife, and who is as hardened and abandoned

as himself. Should he ever hear of these pages, he will be surprised at this accurate detail, which was glean-ed and indited on the spot by

AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

Never give up your opinion though you know you

at war on me, in which I am attacked at once are rear, I demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the truth of what I assert so completely, benator's associated did not even attempt a demonstrated, the truth of what I assert so completely, benator's associated in the depth of the Senator's grief pointment, that it hurried him to a repetition and the second of the Union is not to be attributed to the want of an ardent declarates which, in his cooler moments, he are the representation of a service which, in his cooler moments, he are the representation of a service which, in his cooler moments, he are the representation of a service which, in his cooler moments, he are the representation of a service which in his cooler moments. aled charges which, in his cooler mon proved himself to be a great master on the occasion, to ionke my Edgefield letter, in which I assigned my reason for refuence to co-operate, ridiculous. I see in all this but the disappointed hopes of one who had fixed his gaze intensely on power that had eluded his grasp, and the cought to weak his resentment on him who and who sought to wreak his resentment on him who had refused to put the splendid prize in his hands. He resorted to ridicule, because it was the only weapon that truth and justice left him. He well knows how much deeper are the wounds that they inflict than the slight punctures that the pointed, but feeble shafts or ridicule leave behind; and he used the more harmless weapon only because he could be to resent the research that the research the research the research the research the research that the research the research the research the research that the research the research that the weapon only because he could not command the more deadly. That is in my hand. I brandish it in his eyes It is the only one I need, and I intend to use it freely

hall aim at as

had hitle or no connexion maideration. For the sake

to the subject. Next, his arguments on the at issue; and that to be followed by his reply regiments at this and the extra session; and wholly

ablic course, without having the slightest relation to the subject or any thing I had said in the debut which the stenator obviously considered as the important portion of his speech. He devoted one laust whosly to it, and delivered himself with an atness and vehemence which clearly manifested apportance which he had attached to it. I shall, as

bund, pay my respects first to that, which so occupied the highest place in his estimation, ading at the bottom in the order of his remarks mater opened this portion of his

• Senator opened this portion of his remarks • Senator opened this portion of his speech will courtesy, eccompanied by many remarks of re and regard, which I understood to be an intima-i that he desired the attack he was about to make ttributed to political and and an exception.

water that he desired the attack he was about to make be attributed to political, and not personal motives. I accept the intimation, and shall most him in the sense intended. Indeed, there never has been, between the Benator and myself, the least personal difference, nor has a word having a personal bearing, ever passed situation us in debate, prior to the present occasion, within my recollection, during the long period we have been in public life, except on the discussion of the Force Rill and Proclamation, which, considering how often

Proclamation, which, considering how often

re stood opposed on deep and exciting questions or regarded as not a little remarkable. But ou

pe regarded as not a little remarkable. But our ical relations have not been on as good a footing as personal. He seems to think that we had harmond not badly till 1824, when, according to igs verlibeams too sectional for him to act any longer me; but which I shall hereafter show originated very different cause. My impression, I must say, forest, very different from that of the Senator's must say the commencement of our public life to the pre-

e commencement of our public life to the pre the principles of Government and its permanen, with the exception of a short interval, while the War Department, when the Senator agrees

ith on the protective system and some othe ew years of the late Administration, when we copposed to the Executive power, as constituted to the Executive Power and Executive

tion. It was understood that we toth au-principles and views of policy without the er, and our personal relations were formal ing the whole period. In fact, we moved florent spheres. We differed in relation

side all personal motives, I may well al grief, what keen disappointment is time could induce him to make the

ontended foot to foot for one entire session, now casts p to me, that in refusing to co-operate with him, I pro-

rect the party in power, not a small portion of whom, I have good reason to believe, were drawn by the adverse current of the times reluctantly from their own principles to the support of those measures, and with it the Senator and his principles. Yes, I repeat, it would have brought in the Senator and his consolutation

would have brought in the Senator and his consolidation would have brought in the Senator and his consolidation dectrines, which regard this Government as one great National Republic, with the right to construe finally and conclusively the extent of its own powers, and to enforce its construction at the point of the bayonet;

ductrines which, at a blow, sweep away every vestige of State Rights, and reduces the States to mere petty

and dependent corporations. It would have also brought in his policy, bank, tariff, and all. Even now, when victory is still uncertain, the Senator announces the approach of the period when he shall move the renew-

approach of the period when he shall move the renewal of the protective system; a precious confession, that dropped out in the heat of discussion.

Ma WESTER. No, I spoke deliberately.]

So much, then, the worse. That justifies all I have said and done; that proves my foresight and firmness, and will open the eyes of thousands, especially in the South, who have heretofore deabted the correctness of

The victory would not only have been complete had

the proper word, and a use it in spite of the sarcasm of the Senator. The other would have been scattered and destroyed, and the Senator and his party, and their principles and policy, would have been left undisputed masters of the field, unresisted and irresistible. The

first fruits of the victory would have been the re-union

of the political and money power—a wedded union never more to be dissolved. The tariff would have been

husion, which was appropriated wholly arks, and a comparison between his are

After pouring out his wailing in such doleful tones, because I would not co-operate in placing him and his party in power, and prostrating my own, the Senator next attacks me because I stated in my Edgefield letter, as I understood him, that I rallied on Gen. Jackson with the view of putting down the tariff by Execute influence. I have looked over that letter with care, and can find no such expression. [Mr. Webster. It was used at the extra session.] I was about to add that I had often used it, and cannot but feel surprised that the Senator should postpone the notice of it till this late period, if he thought it deserving reply. Why did he not reply to it years ago, when I first used it in debate? But the Senator asked the question thoughtlessly. He must know that the veto can only apply to bills on their passage, and could not possibly be used in case of existing laws, such as the tariff acts. He also asked if there was concert in putting down the also asked if there was concert in patting down the tariff between myself and the present Chief Magis trate? I reply by asking him a question, to which, as a New England man, he cannot object. He has avov-ed his determination, in a certain contingency, which he thinks is near, that he will move the renewal of the tariff. I ask, is there concert on that point, between him and his associate, in this atteck? And finally, he asks if I disclosed my motives then? Yes; I am not in the habit of disguising them. I openly and constant-ly avowed that it was one of my leading reasons in supporting Gen. Jackson, because I expected he would use his influence to effect a gradual, but thorough, reduction of the tariff, that would reduce the system to the revenue point; and when I saw reason to doubt whether he would accomplish what I deem so important, I did not wait the event of his election, but moved openly and boldly in favor of State interposition, as a certain remedy which would not fail-to effect the re-duction, in the event he should disappoint me.

The Senstor, after despatching my letter, conclude The Senstor, after despatching my letters, in speech by volunteering a comparison between his and my public character, not very flattering to me, but highly complimentary to himself. He represented me the helit of speaking constantly of the highly complimentary to himself. He represented me as sectional; in the habit of speaking constantly of the unconstitutional and oppressive operations of the tariff; which he thought very unpatriotic; of having certain sinister objects in view in calling on the South to unite, and of marriaing off under the State Rights banner; while he mints himself in the most glowing and once. while he paints himself in the most glowing and opposite colors. There is, Mr. President, no disputing about taste; such are the effects of a difference of organizad, during the whole period. In tact, and during the whole period. In tact, and different spheses. We differed in relation to rigin and character of the Government, the ples on which it rested, and the policy it ought? I and I could not at all sympatise with the grave sep trace with which the Senator pronounced our apparation, so he was pleased to call it, and which, replained, would have been much more appropriate assumation of those who had been long and intilly enited in the support of the same principles and y, than to the slight and casual relations, personal policical, which had existed between us. tion and education, that what is offensive to one, is o ten agreeable to another. According to my conception nothing can be more painful than to pronounce our own praise, particularly in contrast with another, even when or previous discussion, that would possibly justify it, and pronounce an oclogy on himself, which a molest man would blush to pronounce on a Washington or a Franklin to his face, is to me atterly incomprel ensible. Franklin to his face, is to me utterly incomprel ensible. But, it the Senator, in pronouncing his gorgoous piece of auto-biography, had contented himself in simply proclaiming, in his deep tone, to the Senate and the assembled multitude of spectators, that he came into Congress as the representative of the American people; that, if he was born for any good, it was for the good of the whole people, and the defence of the Constitution; that he habitually acted as if acting in the eyes of the framers of the Constitution; that it would be easier to drive these pillars from their bases, than to drive or seduce him from his lofty ourpose; that he would do nothing to weaken the brotherly love between these States, and every thing that they should remain united, beneficially and thoroughly forever. I would have gazed in silent wonder, without uttering a word the state political grief, when the which at this time could induce him to make the tack he has on me, and, I might add, in the manner a which he made it I. The Senator himself shall enwet the question. He has unfolded the cause of his grief, and pointed to the source of his disappointment, if told us that "victory was within reach, and my concernation only was wanted to prestrate forever those in most only was wanted to prestrate forever those in most of the state of operation only was wanted to prostrate forever those in power." These few words are a volume. They disclose all Yes, victory was within reach, the arm outstretched, the hand expanded to seize it, and I would not co-operate. Hence the grief, hence the keen disappointment, and hence the waters of bitterness that have rolled their billows against me. And what a victory! Not simply the going out of one party and the coming in of another; not merely the expulsion of the Administration, and the induction of the Opposition, but a great political revolution, carrying with it the fundamental principles of the Government and a permanent change of policy. It would have brought in, hot only the Sena or and his party, but their political creed, as announced by him in the discussion on the Proclamation and Force bill, with which he now taunts those in power—a fact to be noted and remembered.—
Ile, the clampion of those measures, against whom I contended foot to foot for one entire session, now easts have gazed in silent wonder, without uttering a word nave gazed in sitent wonder, without uttering a word at the extraordinary spectacle, and the happy self-de-lusion in which he seems to exist. But when he un-dertook, not only to erect an image to himself, as an object of self-adoration, but to place alongside of it a carved figure of myself, with distorted limbs and features, to heighten and render more divine his own im he invited, he challenged, nay, he compelled me equire into the high qualities which he arrogates to himself, and the truth of the comparison which he has drawn between us. If the inquiry should excite some reminiscences not very agreeable to the Sepator, or disturb the happy self-delusion is which he reposes, he must blame not me, but his own self-sufficiency and boasting at my expense.

Know yourself, is an ancient maxim, the wissom or which I never before so fully realized. How imperfectly even the talented and intelligent know themselves! Our understanding, like our eyes, seems to be given, not to see our features, but those of others. How diffident we ought to be of any favorable opinion that we may have formed of ourselves! That one of the distinguished abilities of the Senator, and his ma-ture age, should form so erroneous an opinion of his real character, is indeed truly astonishing. I do not deny that he possesses many excellent qualities. My object is truth, and I intend neither to exaggerate nor detract. But I must say, that the character which he attributes to himself is wholly dissimilar from what really belongs to him. So far from that universal and ardent patriotism which knows neither place nor per-son, that he ascribes to himself, he is, above all the dis-tinguished public men with whom I am acquainted remarkable for a devoted attachment to the interest remarkable for a nevoted attachment to the institutions, and the place where Providence has cost his lot. I do not censure him for his local feelings. The Author of our being never intended that creatures of our limited faculties should embrace with equal intenseness of affection the remote and the near. Such an organization would lead us constantly to in-I co-operated, but it would also have been complete had I co-operated, but it would also have been permanent. The portion of the State Rights party, with which I acted, would have been absorbed—yes, absorbed; it is the proper word, and I use it in spite of the sarcasm of the Senator. The other would have been scattered and destroyed, and the Senator and his near scattered. Such an organization would lead us constantly to intermeddle with what we would but imperfectly understand, and often to do mischief, where we intended good. But the Senator is far from being liable to such a charge. His affections, instead of being too wide and boundless, are too concentrated. As local as his attachment is, it does not embrace all within its limited scope. It takes in but a class even there—powerful, influential, and intelligent, but still a class which influences and controls all his actions, and so absorbs his affections as to make him overlook large portions of the Heise of which larges per to give one or two strip

ter more to be dissolved. The tariff would have been renewed. I may now speak positively, after the declaration of the Senator, to be again tollowed by an overflowing revenue, proluse and corrunt expenditures, beary surplus, and overwhelming patronage, which beary surplus, and overwhelming patronage, which would have closed the door to wealth and distinction to all who would refuse to bend the knee at the shrine of the constitued powers. All this was seen and tully comprehended by the Senator; and hence again, I repeat, his deep grief, his keen disappointment, and his provided by the Senator and tully comprehended by the Senator; and hence again, I repeat, his deep grief, his keen disappointment, and his provided within the warm embraces of his provided within the warm embraces.

ion is not to be attributed to the want of an ardent desire to promote its interest and security, but of occasion to exhibit it. Unfortunately for the Senator, such an excuse is without foundation. Opportunities are daily and hourly offering. The section is the weakest of the expowers of irony and declamation, of which he spowers of irony and declamation, of which he my Edgefield letter, in which I assigned my reador refusing to co-operate, ridiculous. I see in all out the disappointed hopes of one who had fixed age intensely on power that had eluded his grasp, who sought to wreak his resentment on him who sequent to the splendid prize in his hands. He tod to ridicule, because it was the only weapon truth and justice left him. He well knows how to the deeper are the wounds that they inflect than the tot punctures that the pointed, but feeble shafts or use leave behind; and he used the more harmless of that section, that is indispensible, not only to its prosperity, but to its safety and existence, and which calls loudly on every patriot to raise his voice and arm in its defence. How has the Senator acted? Has he raised his mighty arm in defence of the assailed, or thundered forth his denunciation against the assailants? These are searching questions. They test the truth on is universal and beasted attachment to the whole universal and beasted attachment to the whole untry; and in order that the Senate may compare his acts with his professions, I propose to present more fully the facts of the case and his course. It is well known, then, that the section to which I re

er, is inhabited by two races, from different continents and descended from different stocks; and that they have existed together under the present relation from the first settlement of the country It is well known that the ancestors of the Senator's constituents (I include the section.) brought no small portion of the an tive home across the ocean, and sold them as slaves to tive none across the ocean, and soid them as states to the ancestors of our constituents, and pocketed the price, and profited greatly by the traffic. It is also known, that when the Constitution was formed, our section felt much jealousy lest the powers which it conferred should be used to interfere with the relations existing between the two races; to allay which, an existing between the two races; to allay which, and induce our aucestors to enter the Union, guards, that were deemed effectual against the supposed danger, were inserted in the instrument. It is also known that the product of the labor of the inferior race has furnished the basis of our widely-extended commerce and ample revenue, which has supported the Government and diffused wealth and prosperity through the other section. This is one side of the picture. Let

ment and diffused wearin and prosperty integral the other section. This is one side of the picture. Let us now turn and look at the other.

How has the other section acted? I include not all, nor a majority. We have had recent proof, during the discussion of the resolutions I offered at the commencenent of the session, to what great extent just and pa riotic feelings exist in that quarter, in reference to the subject under consideration. I then narrow the ques-tion, and ask, how has the majority of the Senator's tion, and ask, how has the majority of the Senator's constituents acted, and especially a large portion of his political supporters and admirers? Have they respected the title to our property, which we trace back to their ancestors, and which, in good faith and equity, carries with it an implied warranty, that binds them to defend and protect our rights to the property sold us? Have they regarded their faith plighted to us on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, to abstain from interfering with our property, and to defend and protect us in its quiet enjoyment? Have they acted as those ought who have participated so largely in the profits derived from our labor? No; they are striving, night and day, in violation of justice, plighted faith, and the Constitution, to divest us of our property—to reduce us to the level of those whom they sold to us as slaves, and to overthrow an institution on which our safety depends.

which our safety depends.

I come nearer home. How has the Senator himself acted? He who has such influence and weight with his constituents, and who boasts of his universal patriotism and brotherly love and affection for the whole Union? Has he raised his voice to denounce this crying injustice, or his arm to arrest the blow of the assailant, which threatens to dissever the Union and Gorever ant, which threatens to dissever the Union, and foreve alienate one half of the community from the other? Has he uttered a word in condemnation of violated faith, or honor trampled in the dust? No; he has sat quietly in his place, without moving a finger or raising his voice. Without raising his voice, did I say! I mistake. His voice has been raised, not for us, but our assailants. His arm has been raised, not to arrest the aggressor, but to open the doors of this chamber, in or der to give our assailants an entrance here, where the may ain the most deadly blow against the safety of the Union, and our tranquillity and security. He has thrown the mantle, not of protection over the Consti-tution, but over the motive and character of those whose tution, but over the motive and character of those whose daily avocation is to destroy every vestige of brother! love between these States, and to convert the Union into a curse, instead of a blessing. He has done more The whole Senate has seen him retue from his seat, to avoid a vote on one of the resolutions that I moved with a view to rally the patriotic of every portion of the community against this fell spirit, which threatens to dissolve the Union, and turn the brotherly love and affection in which it originated into deadly hate, which was so obviously true he could not vote against, but which he dodged, rather than throw his weight on our ide, and against our assailants. And vet, while thes things are fresh in our recollection, notorious, and known to all, the Senator rises in his place, and proclaims aloud that he comes in as the representative of the United States: that, if he was born for any good, it was for the good of the whole people, and defence of It was for the good of the whole people, and defence of the Constitution; that he always acts as if under the eyes of the framers of the Constitution; that it would be easier to drive these pillars from their bases, than him from his lofty purpose; that he will do nothing to destroy the brotherly love between these States, and eyery thing, that the Union may exist forever, beneficially and thoroughly for all! What a contrast between profession and performance! What strange and extraordinary self-delusion.

But this is not the only instance. There is another.

But this is not the only instance. There is another But this is not the only instance. There is another in which the contrast between the course of the Senator and his lotty pretension of unbounded and ardent patriotism is not less astonishing. I refer to the protective tariff, and his memorable and inconsistent

tective tarvi, and his memorable and inconsistent course in relation to it.

Its history may be told in a few words. It rose subsequent to the late war with Great Britain. The Senator's associate in this attack was its leading supporter and author. Its theory rested on the principle, that all articles which could be made in our country should be protected, and it was an axiom of the system that its estatetic consisted in problems to technical the senatorities consisted in problems. protected, and it was an axiom of the system that its perfection consisted in prohibiting the introduction of all such articles from abroad. To give the restrictions on commerce necessary to effect its object a plausible appearance, they were said to be for the protection of home industry, and the system itself received the imposing name of the American System. Its effects were desolating in the staple States. The heavy duties imposed on their foreign exchanges left scarcely enough to the planter to feed and clothe his slaves, and educate his children, while wenth and prosperity bloomed around the favored portion of the Union.

The Senator was at first conceed to the system. As

The Senator was at first opposed to the system. As far back as the autumn of 1820, he delivered a speech to the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, in opposition to it, in which he questioned its constitutionality, and denounced its inequality and oppression.

denounced its inequality and oppression.

His speech was followed by a series of resolutions embedying the substance of what he had said, and which received the sanction of himself and constituents, who, at that time, were less interested in manufactures than in commerce and navigation, which suffered in common with the great staple interests of the South. I ask the Secretary to read the resolutions:

Resolved. That no objection ought ever to be under to say amount of taxes equally apportioned and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue, necessary for the support of Government; but that taxes imposed on the people for the sole benefit of any class of men, are equally inconsistent with the principles of our Constitution, and with sound judgment.

"Resolved. That the supposition that until the supposed tariff, or some similar measure, be adopted, we are and shall be dependent on foreigners for the means of subsistence and defence, is, in our opinion, altogether fallacious and fanciful, and derogatory to the character of the nation.

"Resolved, That high bountres on such dome manufactures as are principally benefited by the tariff avor great capitalists rather than personal industry, of the owners of small capitals; and therefore that we do

the owners of small capitals; and therefore that we do
not perceive its tendency to promote national industry.

"Resulved, That we are equally incapable of discovering its beneficial effects on agriculture, since the
obvious consequence of its adoption would be, that the
farmer must give more than he now does for all he
buys, and receive less for all he sells.

"Resulved, That, in our opinion, the proposed tariff
and the principles on which it is avowedly formed,
would, if adopted, have a tendency, however different
may be the motives of those who recommend them, to
diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and cordiminish the industry, impode the prosperity, and cor-rupt the morals of the People."

What can be more explicit or decided? They hold

the very sentiments and language which I have so of-ten held on this floor. That very system was then pronounced to be unconstitutional, unequal, oppressive, and corrupting in its offects, by the Senator and his constituents, for proncuncing which now he accuses me as being sectional, and holding language having a mischievous effect on the rising generation.

Four years after this, in April, 1824, the Senator defined to the result of th

livered another speech against the system, in reply to the then Speaker, and now his associate on this occa-sion, in which he again denounced the inequality and oppression of the system with equal force in one of the ablest arguments ever delivered on the subject, and in which he completely demolished the reasons of hit then opponent. But an event was then fast approach then opponent. But an event was then fast approach-ing which was destined to work a mighty and sudden revolution in his views and feelings. A few month-lafter, the Presidential election took place; Mr. Adams was elected by the co-operation of the author of the American system, and the now associate of the Sena tor. Those who had been enemies came together.— New political combinations were formed, and the ret was a close alliance between the East and West which that system formed the basis. A new ligh burst in on the Senator. A sudden thought struck him; but not quite as disinterested as that of the Ger-man sentimentalist. He made a complete summer-set-heels over head; went clear over; deserted the free needs over head; went clear over; descrited the fretrictive policy, and then cried out that he could no longer act with me, whom he had left standing where he had just stood, because I was too sectional! At once every thing the Senator had ever saidor done was forgotten; entirely expunged from the tablets of his mem e was changed in an instant, and there after no measure of protection was too strong for his palate. With a few contortions and slight choking, he palate. With a few contortions and slight choking, he even gulphed down, a few years after, the bill of abomination—the tariff of '28; a measure which raised the duties so high as to pass one-half of the aggregate amount in value of the whole imports into the public Treasury. I desire it to be noted and remembered that, out of an importation of sixty-tour millions of dollars, including every description of imports, the free and dutied articles, the Government took for its share thirty-two millions under the tariff of 1828, and that the tied articles, the Government took for its share thirty two millions under the tariff of 1828, and that the that measure, not withstanding his recent denunciation of the system as unconstitutional, unequal, and oppres

ng, as the sequel will show.

The protective tariff did not change the character of its operation with the change of the Senator. Its oppressive and corrupting effect grew with its growth, till the burden became intolerable under the tariff of '28. Deso-lation spread itself over the entire staple region.— Their commercial cities were deserted. Charleston parted with its last ship, and grass grew in her once busy streets. The political condition of the country presented a prospect not less dreary. A deep and growing conflict between the two great sections agita-ted the whole country, and a vast revenue, beyond its most extravagaut wants, gave the Government, espe-cially the Executive branch, boundless patronage and power, which were rapidly changing the character of power, which were rapidly changing the power, which were rapidly changing the character of the Government, and spreading corruption far and wide through every condition of society. Something must be done and that promptly. Every hope of reformation, or change through this Government had vanished. The absorbing force of the system had drawn into its support a fixed majority in the community, which controlled irresistibly every department of the Government. But one hope was left short of revolution, and that was in the States themselves, in their sovereign capacity as parties to the constitutional compact. Fortunately for the country and our institutions, one of the members of the Union was found bold enough to interers of the Union was found bold enough to interose her sovereign authority, and declare the protective tariff, that had caused all this mischief, an threatened so much more, to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void, and of no effect within her limits; and thus an issue was formed which brought vents to a crisis.

[To be continued.]

Inequality of the Financial system of the Federal Government.—Mr. Thompson, member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, in his speech May the 11th says:

"I called, some time since, for a report showing the receipts and expenditures in each of the States. The Secretary has not responded to the call, and I must, therefore, take the report of 1834, the last that has been made. In that, the amounts received and expended, in

e several States,	were as follows, in	
	Collected,	Expended.
Vermont -	- #179,000	#232,000
New Hampshire	- 16,000	418,000
Rhode Island	- 119,000	381,000
Connecticut -	- 47,000	305,000
	\$361,000	\$1,336,000
The state of the state of	Collected.	Expended.
Louisiana -	. 1,000,000	346,000
Mississippi -	- 1,000,000	316,000
Alabama -	- 721,000	374,000
	\$2,721,000	\$1.096.000

The four New England States receive more than a million more than is collected. The three Southern States collect one million seven hundred thousand than is re-expended." We find in the last "Southern Citizen"a well writ-

en, and very sensible editorial article on the Internal Improvement Meeting to be held in Greensboro' it concludes in the following forcible manner, and contains multum in parvo."

Let us now for once, to a man, rouse up into action. If we would make our country what we wish it to be, and what we are in duty and in interest bound to be, and what we are in duty and in interest bound to make it, many things are to be kept in view: First, the literary resources of the country want to be directly turned towards the substantial support of common schools; Secondly, Mackanism for the manufacture of raw material in this country, wants every practicable means of encouragement; Thirdly, our rivers and creeks and common roads stand greatly in need of improvement, and the necessary rail roads are to be built. This can only be done by hard knocks, and a good many of them. And lastly, the necessity of instituting by every possible and laudible means, a direct foreign trade from our own Southern ports to foreign nations, that

Of all the horrors human beings can feel, no perhaps are equal to those of a guilty conscience it embitters every comfort, it dashes every pleasure with sorrow, it fills the mind with despair, and the greatest degree. sure with sorrow, it fills the minu with sorrow in the minu with sorrow, it fills the minu with sorrow in the minu with sorrow, it fills the minu with sorrow in the minu with sorrow, it fills the minu with sorrow in the minu with sorrow, it fills the minu with sorrow in the minu with sor ments which human nature can suffer. When the world threatens us with any of its evils, we know world threatens us with any or the danger.—
the extent and discern the limits of the danger.—
Thich we are exposed to We see the quarter on which we are exposed to its attack. We measure our own strength with that of our adversary, and can take pro that of our adversary, and can take processing either for making resistance, or for contriving eacape. But when an awakened conscionce places before the sinner the just vengeance of the Almighty, the prospect is confounding, because the mighty, the prospect is confounding, because the danger is boundless. It is a dark unknown which threatens him. The arm that is stretched over, him he can neither see nor resist. No wonder that the lonescene solitude, or the midnight hour, should strike him with horror."

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JOY

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

He is a rich man who hath God for his friend. Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell ou what you are.

He that is going to speak ill of another, let him onsider himself, and he will hold his peace. Speaking without thinking is shooting without

king aim. The first degree of folly is to think one's self ise ; the next, to tell others so ; the third, to de

Forgive every mans' faults except your own. There are a great many asses without long earse

Peace with Heaven is the best friendship. Virtue and industry, are the best patrimony for

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Silk Culturist. PRODUCTIVE POWER OF LAND.

Few furmers, in this country, are aware of the mmense productive power of land perfectly cultivated. The notion that large furms are indispensated. sable to large agricultural operations always pre-vails in new countries where lands are cheap and cultivation imperfect; but as a country progresses in age, and lands advance in price, it is discovered that the product and profit of a farm depends more upon its cultivation, than the number of acres contains. At the first settlement of this co try, by civilized men, it was a wilderness, and lauds were purchased of the natives, for articles of clothing and ornaments of trifling value. This induced our ancestors to make themselves proprietors of large tracts of wild land without reference to the large tracts of wild land without refer ability to cultivate them. The consequence w a low standard of husbandry. But as these extensive tracts were afterwards divided and subdivided sive tracts were afterwards divided and subdivided, as the increase of population and the exigences of families required, it began to rise and has been slowly progressing until it has arrived to its present state, but which is very far below what it can in the old world long before the christian era. It is supposed that agriculture has never been in a more flourishing condition and cultivation carried nearor perfection, than it was in ancient Rome five hundred years before Christe The principal assignable reason for the agricultural prosperity

assignable reason for the agricultural prosperity of Rome, was the size of farms which were circumscribed within very narrow limits.—The farm of Manlius Curius Dentalus, one of the greatest Roman farmers, consisted of but four and a half Eng man farmers, consisted of but four and a half English acres. He was three times chosen consul, the highest ordinary office in the State, and for a time, commander-in-chief of the Roman army and yet he derived all his subsistence from his farm.—For his splendid victory over Pyrrhus, he was offered more land by the government; but he declined it, assigning as a reason, that should he ever aspire to more wealth and possessions than he already had, he should become an ambitious, and consequently, a dangerous man to the liberties of his countrymen. That famous Roman farmer Cincinnatus, about whom, so much is said of his being called from the plough to the command of the Roman army, had plough to the command of the Roman army, had only two and a quarter acres of land. His originonly two and a quarter acres of land. His original farm contained seven jugera, about four and a half acres, one-half of which he had been compelled to dispose of to raise money to pay the debts of an improvident son.

improvident son.

But nothing will better illustrate the importance of power of land under it, than the story of Paridus, the Roman vine dresser. He had a vineyard and two daughters. At the marriage of the cidest, he two daughters. At the marriage of the vineyard as her por-allotted her one-third of the vineyard as her portion, and as astonishing as it may seem, succeede in making the same crop from two thirds, which marriage of the other daughter, he appointed to to her one half the remainder, and yet his crop was undiminished.

We are not among the number, who believe it necessary for young agriculturists, to penetrate the western wilderness for the purpose of obtaining a subsistence or accumulating wealth—we are not of the opinion of the farmer who removed one hundred miles from his neighbors to avoid being annoyed by them, and when one of them located himnoved by them, and when one of them located himself within fifty miles of him, considered it an is sult, and said he did not thank him for sticking down right under his nose. Neither do we believe that war, pestilence, famine, intemperance, and crime are necessary, as checks upon the increase of population and preventives of a redundancy which the products of the earth could not sustained but we do believe, that in the present state of the arts, rural econemy may be carried to such an exarts, rural econemy may be carried to such an ex-tent, that even New, England might sustain, in comparative comfort and affluence, more than fiftimes its present population.

That we have not overated the pro-

er of land, perfectly cultivated, is evident from the fact, that there are large provinces in India, a population of from four to six hundred inhal

to the square mile, are supported by agric There is also an island on the eastern co There is also an issued on the causer cost.

China, containing one thousand square miles, as a population of 400,000. Agriculture, and horeulture are the exclusive pursuits of the inhabitation and their crops are limited to rice, cotton, miles. that and culinary vegetables.

P.

Monday, June 18, 1838. IN SENATE

In Serate.

Mr Tallmadge asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases. He had hoped that the Committee on the Judiciary would have presented a bill for that purpose, but he was aware that there might be a difference of opinion as to its adoption. He alluded to the strange anomaly which existed on this subject in New York; where, though the citizen is exempt from imprisonment for debt by the laws of the State, he is incarcerated under process from the United States sourts. for debt by the laws of the State, he is incarcerated under process from the United States courts,
and where the subject has been deemed worthy the
presentment of a grand jury. Mr. T. appealed to
the Senate to unite with him to wipe this foul blot
from the statute books of the nation.
Mr. Grundy, the chairman of the Committee on

Mr. Grundy, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, expressed his willingness to act on it with as little delay as possible. He felt strongly inclined to favor the measure, though the consent of the Senate might be obtained to act on it without a reference. The bill was short, and provided only for those States where imprisonment for debt as already abolished.

The "bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in

certain cases" having been read,
Mr. Tallinadge said that some Senators had suggested that it had better be referred to the Comnittee on the Judiciary. The bill was according-

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Tuesday, June 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House re-solved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Conner in the chair. Mr. Cambreleng moved the consideration of the "bill to provide for the collection, safekeeping transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue."

Mr. Sergeant moved the " harbor bill;" which, he said, it was very important should be acted up-on. It would not, he believed, consume much

Mr. Cambreleng remarked that it must be obvious that the bill be had moved, being the only deous that the bit he had moved, being the only de-bateable measure remaining for the present, had better be disposed of first, after which the regular business might be preceded with.

The question being taken on the first motion, by

tellers, and there being 132 voting for it, more than a majority of the whole House, the "Independent Treasury bill" was accordingly taken up, and hav-in been read through by the Clerk, Mr. Cambreleng, who was of course entitled to

the floor, gave way, at his request, to
Mr. Thompson of South Carolins, who moved
the following substitute:
Strike out all after the words, "Be it enacted,"

etc. and insert: "That all dues to the Government shall hereafter be collected in gold and silver coin, Treasury notes of the United States, and the notes Treasury notes of the United States, and the notes of sound specie-paying banks under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by act of Congress, or by the Secretary of the Treasury; Provided, that no bank notes shall be received as on which a square sail was hoisted—the wind continuing to blow from the S. E. (in which quarter is had been ever since the wreck,) they were

Be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, required to se-lect as special depositories of the public funds, and at such places as may be a ready, sound specie-paying banks, preferring, in all cases where such exist, banks owned in whole or in part by the States

in which the same are situated.

3. Be it further enacted, That the Secretary be, and be is bereby, directed to contract with th banks selected as depositories aforesaid, for the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, on such terms, and for such compublic revenue, on such terms, and for such compensation, as he may deem right and proper; stipulating in all cases, under such guaranties as he may think necessary, that the public funds deposited that night the wind came out from the N. W. On Monday it was clear and quite calm. At 12 that business, nor otherwise ased but in payment of drafts from the Treasury.

About 4 o'clock four vessels passed within three

From the Wilmington Advertiser-Extra.

June 20, 8 o'clock, A. M. JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE PROM THOSE WRECK-

ED IN THE PULASKI. We are truly gratified to state that thirty of the Pulaski's passengers were picked up yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, 15 or 20 miles north of morning, about 9 o'clock, 15 or 20 miles north of the New Inlet, by the schooner Henry Camerdon, on her passage from Philadelphia to Wilmington, and were landed at our wharf about 7 o'clock same day. Their sufferings are more readily imagined than described. We have not time for further particulars now, but hope to despatch a second edither these unfortunate beings. Intelligence was given the these than described these unfortunate beings. n of this Extra by to-day's I o'clock mail.— These unfortunate sufferers were immediately invited to the private residences of our gentlemen, where we feel assured every effort will be made to soothe their cares and to alleviate their sufferings. Ve here cares and to alleviate their suitering.

Vessels are now cruising along the coast, with the hope of rescuing others of these unfortunate beings from a watery grave.

We have appear the appear of the thirty.

Maj. Heath, Baltimore. Maj. Twiggs and son, Richmod Co., Georgia. Edward W. Innis, Philadelphia. Edward W. Innis, Philadelphia.
Mr. Greenwood, Augusta, Ga.
Mr. O. Gregory,
Mrs. Noah Smith,
do.
Miss Rebecca Lamar, do.
Charles Lamar, Savannah.
Robert Seabrook, Edisto Island, S. C.
Masters T. & W. Whaley, (2) do. do.
Mr. R. Hutchinson, Savannah.
Mr. A. Hamilton, Augusta, Ga.
Capt. Pearson, Baltimore.
Mr. Edings, Edisto Island, S. C.
Mr. C. Ward, Savannah.
Chicken, 1st Engineer.

We here annex the names of the thirty.

Lovejoy, Camden Co., Geo.

Chicken, 1st Engineer.
E. Joseph, New York.
C. W. Cliffton, Canton, Mississippi.
D. Walker and nephew Thomas Downing,

Warren Freeman, Macon, Geo.
Mr. Burm, New York.
John Cape, fireman, Baltimore.
Cornelius Lyons, fireman, Baltimore.
Patrick and Bill, deck bands.
Rhymah

Rhynah, a nogro woman.

Adelme, belonging to Dr. Stewart.

P. S. We are happy to state the thirty have now been one night among us and are much refreshed by a comfortable night's rest—at least, all from whom we have heard, and it is sinferely caped a watery grave, of whom 52 have already.

June, 20, 1 o'clock P. M.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF
THE STEAMBUAT FULASKI, on THE NIGHT OF THE 14th JUNE.

We think it highly important to state in the first place, that gentlemen of unquestionable character and judgment concur in saying the fatal explosion was caused by gross negligence on the part of those who had the direction of the machinery.—Solomon, a black waiter, who had once been a fireman, states—That a little after 11 o'clock, as he mand from the fire room he heard that 24 Excitations. turned from the fire-room, he heard the 2d Engiturned from the fire-room, he heard the 2d Engineer, who was on duty, turn the water-cock, and from the shrill whistle which ensued, he knew that the water had gotten too low, and that there was imminent danger. Mr. Couper, Mr. Lovejoy and others give it as their opinion, that the blow-cock had been negligently left open—that the boilers had been emptied—which alarmed the Engineer and caused him, in his fright, to fill them suddenly with fresh water. The boiler being heated to red. with fresh water. The boiler being heated to red-ness, this body of water was instantly converted into steam with an expansive force which the sides of the boilers were toofceble to resist. It is fur-ther positively stated that during the whole pas-sage, within twenty minutes of the catastrophe, the steam guage cock indicated from 27 to 29 inches of steam. The facts which immediately followed are given correctly by Mr. Hibbert, as published in our Extra of the 18th, until it reaches the statement of the sinking. This was not the case, but the boat parted into three pieces.

In the breaking up, the whole boat went unde water, but upon the separation of the keel from the upper part of the boat, the bow and stern emerged again. Very shortly after the forward portion of the stern was depressed beneath the wa-ter, and the hinder portion elevated into the air; ter, and the hinder portion elevated into the air; upon the highest portion of which were from 50 to 60 persons; more than two thirds of whom were ladies and children. This continued within the view of those passengers upon the bow of the boat, (from whom this statement is made,) about one hour, when it entirely disappeared. The keel after its separation came to the surface bottom upones when it floated in immediate contact with wards, when it floated in immediate contact with the bow for a half hour when it was seen no more.

There was no one upon this fragment.

We will now proceed to speak of the bow and the fate of those whom it contained. Upon this portion of the wreck there were originally IS. All immediately proceeded to lighten their fragment, by throwing into the sea every thing not necessation which cave it greater buoyants. ry to secure salvation, which gave it greater buoy-ancy. On Friday about 12 o'clock, while floating upon the ocean, two sails were seen, one in a N. Easterly and the other in a S. Westerly direction, about 5 or 6 miles distant. On Saturday morning, early, a portion of the wreck was discovered, about 5 miles distant, with a small sail and a flag flying, this remnant made a successful attempt to reach those upon the bow whom they joined about noon They were five males, they attached themselves immediately to their fellow sufferers upon the bow,

it had been ever since the wreck,) they were blown towards land, which became visible about 4 o'clock P. M. At sunset quite a strip of land was seen, and trees discovered. The night was passed without any material change, and on Sunday morning upon the occasional lifting of fog, land was quite apparent, about three or four miles off, which they continued to approach until they got within a helf mile. The wind which hed been credually half mile.—The wind which had been gradually coming round settled down to N. E. about 11 o'clock, and blew the wreck along the coast, about he same distrance from land during the day. The wind gradually increased in violence, and the rain poured down during the whole of Sunday, until 5 o'clock, when it became calm and the rain ceased. On that night the wind came out from the N. W.

miles steering East.—
On Tuesday morning about sunrise the Schr.
Henry Camerdon, Capt. Davis, was seen about 5 miles off in an Easterly direction. She continued to near until within 3 miles when the exhausted sufferers were discovered, she then immediately squared sails and bore down to the wreck, which she spoke about half past 8 o'clock A. M. She then passed by, and anchored within a short distance. Capt. Davis lowered his boats immediate ly and succeeded in transferring the whole of the by these that they had seen another portion of the had the gratification of rescuing Mrs. Noah Smith and Miss Rebecca Lamar, Charles Lamar, two gentlemen and two negro women, in an exhausted and worn out condition. This work of humanity being finished, Capt. Davis here away immediate-ly for Wilmington, where he arrived about 7 o'clock on Tuesday, P. M. To attempt to describe the feelings of these 30 persons towards their pre-server, Capt. Davis—the sympathy of the crowd assembled at the landing—or the mingled emotions of those companions in misery who had been separated, and here met again in safety, though in suffering-time does not allow, nor is human language

adequate.
P. S. Since writing the above we have received the following additional intelligence:
13 more saved, among them Mr. Lamar. They reached shore near New River Inlet. Mr. Lamar and several others came ashore in a boat; the others on fragments of the wreck. Five are said to be near town, 12 miles. All are said to be likely

to live. Two of these have just arrived. Samuel Bryley, Talbot County, Md. Owen Gallagher.

The only other names of this party known, are

Andrew Stevens. G. B. Lamar,

G. Y. Davis, R. S. Hubbard, New York, H. Eldridge, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Bennett of Missouri, Lieut. Thornton, U. S. A.

The Steamboat North Carolina went on Wednesday to sea, in search of those wrecked in the Pulashi. Upon arriving at the New Inlet she accretained that one or more pitot boats hadalready gone upon the same mission. When off the Frying Pan shoals discovered a brig and schooner standing in, ran down to them and ascertained the brig to be the Hibernia, Capt. Saunders, from Gloucester, Mass. Capt. Saunders informed us that he had passed that morning two parts of the wreck of a Steamboat, one of which he recognised to be the stern—that he passed sufficiently mear to to see distinctly that no person was on them.

The Captain of the schooner states that she passed several parts of the wreck, but saw no person on any of them.

any of them.

From these facts it is hoped the sufferers were removed from the wreck by some stemmbest or vessel, as several had passed in the direction the wreck had drifted a day or two previous. Pilot bouts are still at sea, and it is expected they

fell in with the parts of the wreck about 9 o'clost this morning.—18.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY: . Friday Evening, JUNE 29, 1838.

We are glad to perceive that Congress has at length thought it expedient to take some measures for preventing steamboat accidents. They have now under con leration two bills,-one, authorizing the appointmen of a Committee by the President to test the usefulness of inventious to render safe the use of steam engines; the other, a Bill of pains and penalties against careless navigation of Steamboats. They will, it is to be hoped make some legislative enactments that will tend to check the conduct of boat-commanders in risking the lives of their pussengers. The recurrence of these accidents, for some time past, has been so alarmingly frequent, and their awful effects in the loss of life so great, that they call for some powerful, and effectual remedy. Within the past year, the number of lives sacrificed in this way by the criminal negligence, or perfect recklessness of the officers having direction of boats, have far exceeded a thousand. Besides many that have occurred on the Western waters, as the loss of the Character waters, which was the character waters waters, as the loss of the Character waters, which was the character waters of the Ben Sherrod, Dan'l, O'Connel, and Moselle,we have had two most disastrous events of the kind we have had two most disastrous events of the kind, off our coast,—the wreck of the Home, and the explosion of the Pulaski, both regular packets between the Northern and Southern ports. It will require the strong arm of the law with the penalties proportioned to the offence, and strictly enforced to ensure that care which the trust committed in the lives of passengers

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival of the Steam-ship GREAT WESTERN is announced. She reached New York City after a fourteen days voyage from England. The Strates has als

The Cotton Market in Liverpool continues fair .-Prices remain about the same as at the last dates, and the demand is pretty good.

the demand is pretty good.

All England seems to be excited with the assistipation of the grand display to be made at the approaching
Coronation of their Queen,—the ceremony takes place
the last of the present month.

It is stated that Queen Victoria had honored our

countryman, Mr. Sully of Philadelphia, with a sixth and final sitting for the whole length portrait of her Majesty in her robes of state.

By the Great Western we have intelligence of the death of PRINCE TAMESTRAND, which occurred on the 17th of last month, in the 83d year of his age; the disease which terminated his existence was a sore throat which resulted in gangrene. Talleyrand was in some respects one of the most extraordinary men of his age; as a diplomatist he was unrivelled in his success. He possessed great talents and a powerful mind. His death has produced some sensation in Paris. In an article on the subject the Courier Francais says:

"He quitted life with a calmness that could not have been exceeded by the purest conscience. In death he preserved all the stoicism (impassibilite) of his life.—He went out of the world like a true courtier, by using flattering words to the King, and like a true diplomatist, by negotiating with the Pope, with whom, as a consecrated bishop, a married priest, and excommunicated Catholic, he had many accounts to settle."

cated Catholic, he had many accounts to settle."

Since the successful renewal of the experiment of navigating the Atlantic by means of steam vessels, a number of companies have been formed in England-for building steam-ships, and engaging in the enterprize.

1. Resolved, That as citizens of North Carolina, we feel a deep interest in the Internal Improvement of the State; and would be glad to see them prevail, we are nevertheless at all times willing to make a liberal sacrifice of them to the general good of the State.

2. Resolved, That the present situation of the Carolina for the Carolina for the Carolina for the State for the state of the state for the state for

eople must look out."

It behooves the Government to make timely prepara-

tions, and take efficient steps for the protection of the Frontier. These Indians have all been forced to emigrate, many of them urged to desperation and resistance by injustice, hunted down like wild beasts, and carried in chains from their paternal inheritances on this side of the Mississippi, have borne away a bitter, and undying hatred for the whole race of the white man; and if they should be able to unite amongst themselves, and induce the wild tribes around them into an alliance, we may chance to have a war upon our hands that will cost a little more, both of blood and tressure than the unfortunate and disgraceful Florida affair, in which the Government has already expended nearly \$20,000,000, in attempting to subdue the miserabl mnant of a single Nation, and it is yet unconquered

The Prince de Joinville has been received in New York City by the Mayor, and city authorities with some ceremony. He partook with them, by invitation, of a dinner provided for the occasion.

The bill which passed the Congress of Texas removing the Seat of Government from Houston to La-Grange, has been vetoed by the President.

The passengers sayed from the wreck of the unfor-tunate Pulaski, have published a Card in the Wilming-ten Advertiser, returning their thanks to the citizens of that Town, and also to the inhabitants on the coast, for mat rown, and agot to the innestrate on the coast, for the noble, and hospitable manner in which they exerted themselves to alleviate their misfortune, by every pos-sible means. All accounts concur is topresenting the accident as the result of the most culpable careless-ness on the part of the Engineer of the Boat.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech on the Currency, in reply to Mr. Webster. The subject is one of deep interest to all, and these views coming from a Statesman an emission in talents, and station are at least worthy of an attention and discounted in talents. tive and dispassionate consideration.

CRAWFORD, Eq., as a Candidate for a sest in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, for Rowan and Davie.

The time for their adjournment has not been yet definitely fixed upon by Congress. They have now before them much important business which will require to be acted upon before they separate; it is conjectured, however, by a Washington paper, that they will adjourn about the middle of July. It seems that some of the honorable members are becoming tired, and anxious to get home; if so, they will most probably use a little more despatch in transacting their remaining duties, than they are accustomed to do, under ordinary circumstance

The last Virginia Legislature passed an act abolish-

James K. Paulding, of New York City, has bee appointed Secretary of the Navy to fill the vacancy oc casioned by the resignation of Mr. Dickerson;—he is spoken of as a gentleman well qualified for the station.

The Boundary Line between the United States and Texas has been permanently established by treaty.

Accounts from the Canada frontier state that a very bad feeling exists on both sides of the line, and that is every day becoming worse. Gen. Macomb has been ordered to the command of the troops for maintaining peace, and neutrality.

The Virginia Commercial Convention, has closed its session. It recommends, as one of the most assen-tial means for advancing the objects in view, that the lifferent schemes of Internal Improvement going on in the state, should be prosecuted with energy. It also recommends that another Convention be held in Norfolk in the month of November next, and that delegates be appointed to the Georgia Convention.

The Pre-emption Right Bill, and that making further appropriations for carrying on the Florida War, has

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Commissioners of Salisbury—
GENTLEMEN: Among the Town Ordinances there are several sanitary regulations that should not at this time be neglected. One of these makes it your duty occasionally to appoint Inspectors to go around Town, and examine the Back-Yards of every Citizen, to see if they are kept clean, and clear of all kinds of filth. The sickly season is now coming on, and the health of the Town greatly depends on enforcing this wholesome regulation. I fear, when the Inspectors go round, they will find many filthy scuttle holes behind kitchensmany accumulations of decaying substances in backyards, and other things pernicious to health.

It is well ascertained that nothing is more apt to engender diseases than the accummulation of decaying substances in the back-yards and lote of Towns. It is a recorded fact that the Yellow Fever, in Philadelphia, was once occasioned by the scuttle holes in back-yards; and it is equally certain, that whole tamiles in smaller towns, have been afflicted with billious fever, occasioned by the want of cleanliness my their own premises. The weather is now warm, and the decomposition and evaporation are rapid. There should be a general lustration, and cleaning up in our Town.

This should not be neglected or put off a sipgle week longer.

A CITIZEN.

June 23, 1838.

longer. June 23, 1838.

INTERNAL IMPOVEMENT MEETING.

Pursuant to notice heretofore given a meeting of the citizens of Rowan was held in the Court House of Salubury on 28th inst. on motion of H. C. Jones, Eaq. the meeting was organized by the appointment of William Chambers, Chairmen, and John H. Hardie,

ing of D. A. Davis, R. Macnamara, Abel Cowan, H. C. Jones, Thomas G. Polk, was appointed to prepare and report resolutions suitable to the purpose of this meeting; and on motion C. Fisher was added to the committee.

The committee submitted the following resolutions which, after a discussion in which Mesers. Henderson Fisher, Davis, and Jones participated, were unanimous

Resolved, That as citizens of North Carolina

The Arkansas papers inform us, that the Creek Indians who have been lately removed West, are already beginning to manifest signs of a hostile feeling: they say "as seon as the green corn is fit to pull, the white people must look out."

It behooves the Government to make timely prepara-

her resources, become the least important in the Confederacy.

3. Resolved, That it is extremely desirable that a Rail-Road be made from Fayetteville to the Western part of the State, and that we hail the calling of the Convention at Greensboro' as evidence that the subject has not been entirely abandoned.

4. Resolved, That the encouraging prospects of the Western and Raleigh Rail-Road give promise that a new destiny awaits North Carolina in regard to Internal Improvement, and that the time is not distant when our fellow-citizens will engage in that work with a spirit that will be worthy of the cause.

5. Resolved, That our Delegates be, and are hereby directed to inquire concerning the report of the Engi-

directed to inquire concerning the report of the Engineers on the Fayetteville and Western Rail-Road, and that they communicate such information as they may be able to obtain to our citizens through the public news

able to obtain to our citizens through the public newspapers at as early a day as possible.

5. Resolved, That H. C. Jones, Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Charles Purtee, Col. Robert Macnamara, John Besyd, Jr., Dr. Isaac Burns, Dr. David Mebane, Col. R. W. Long, Rev. Thomas F. Davis, and John I. Shaver, be appointed a committee to represent this County in the Internal Improvement Convention to be held at Greensboro' on the 4th of July next and that they have power to fill vacancies.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Chairman.

JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'y.

From the Buffulo Commercial Advertiser. AWFUL CATASTROPHE

The steam boat North America is just in, by passengers on which we learn the particulars of a most heart-rendering calamity—The destruction of the new and elegant Steamboat Washington, by fire, off Silver creek, about 3'clock this morning, with the estimated loss of fifty lives!!

The Washington passed the North American while the latter lay at Erie, in theearly part of the

last winter, and hast make the her destruction. The fire establishment of the destruction. The fire establishment has and had made each progress when destructed and had made each progress when destructed to defy all attemps to extinguish it. The was instantly put about, and the boat had been shore, but in a few moments the wheel reper was burnt off, and she was rendered an unmanageable wreck. Had iron been substituted, as melanastic experience has taught on the Mississippi, this appalling loss of life might have been averted by the hear that the surviving passengers of the Washington unite in stating that no blame was attributable to Capt. Brown, the commander.

We hope and expect that the reported loss of life, as stated above, may prove exaggerated. We have heard since commencing this article, the loss variously estimated from facety to sixty. Many of the survivors were badly burned before they let the boat.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

CHEROKEES

We have received, says the Athe We have received, says the Athens Whig, of 10th, a letter from Capt. Dorsey, dated Fort Nann, 8th June, giving a very favorable account the progress of affairs in the Cherokee count Capt. D. states that the Indians are very peable and quiet, that the only cause of delay accept to afford them an opportunity of disposing of a stock and other property. He represents continuously delays, as worth from two to thousand dollars.

the full blooded Indians, as worth from two to five thousand dollars.

Many of these people have received the Gospethrough the labors of Missionaries, and they had meetings in the fort every evening. Some of the regard the lands West of the Mississippi as the promised land of rest, and are urging upon the brethren to go up and possess it.

Steam Gigs and horses.—The London pare very full of discussions respecting the posity of constructing stram gigs and horses. Spectator says that "Mr. Hancock, who had dertaken to build steam waggons in Englan out for Stratford on the 3d of April in the after out for Stratford on the 3d of April in the it in a steam gig of his own construction, and two of his friends. He passed through the principal streets of London, and remain siderable time before Guildhall, memous turning his vehicle, says the London Conextraordinary facility.

Pay of members of Congress.—The pay of all the members of both Houses, including the Vis President, who receives \$6000 per annum, and a Speaker of the House who receives \$16 per day is said by the Madisonian, to amount to \$2,101,0

New Orleans, with its daily murders, and (a this season of the year,) its limited, alligators, manner pools, and musquitoes, must be a sherming place for a residence |—Cis. Whig.

The Whig, we presume, knows New Orleans only by report. If there be any place in the Southern country which more than others, present a charming residence, it is New Orleans. The American part of the city is as well paved and a clean as any city in the Union, and its streets as an orderly and diagraced by as few a rowdies? I any other place in the country. We visited it to weeks since and were really charmed with its We think that it is destined to be not only its greatest but the most heautiful city in the Union. Mobile Examiner.

In this county on the 21st ult. by Samusl Marlin, Esq. Mr. GEORGE O. TARRH, to Miss MARIA KEN-NEDY. DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this County, on the 24th instant, JOHN W., infantson of James and Mary Blue, aged I year, 9 months and 12 days.

Very suddenly in Lincoln county on the 18th inst.

Mr. JOHN WILFONG, Son. aged 76 years.

A New Supply of Goods, at Davidson College. THOMAS W. SPARROW, (Agent for Michael Brown,) would inform his customers and the public, that he is now receiving from Philadel phia and New York, an extensive sto

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all the articles usually kept in stores in this part of the country. He hopes that the extent of his stock, the care with which it has been solected, and the very low prices at which he can afford, and is determined to sell, will secure, not only the continuance of his former customers, but also encourage others to come and examine for themselves. He is determined that the decline of Goods at the North shall be felt and known here also; that its benefits shall not be confined to himself, but that his customers who have felt the inconvenience of selling low, shall also buy as low as Goods can be afforded. Thankful for the very liberal patronage which he has received, he hopes by attention to business, to merit a continuance of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. by attention to business, to merit a couting the same.

Mecklenburg co., Jane 9, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, whole-

52 bags Coffee. 10 hhds. Molasses.

5 do. Sugar.
100 sacks Liverpool Salt, large sizes.
3000 lbs. Spun Cotton, assorted Nos.
10,000 lbs. Castings, ass't.

25 kegs Nails. 2000 lbs. Bar Lead.

2000 lbs. hest Dutch Madder.

3 bbls. Loaf Sugar.

20,000 lbs. of wagon Tire Moulds, Scollop, Rolfed, Scollop, and common bar Iron,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, June 26, 1988.

Allegany mountains. The younger of the two largest had been married two days previous to the accident, and she with her husband and mother set of in a wagon for a week's joint; all the party being very fond of angling, they determined to pass a day or two on the bank of the most remartie stream famed for its excellent trout. While the gentlemen had gone into an adjoining wood to the stream, and in her filial anxiety to rescue her mother, the wife of two days unfortunately got be-yond her depth, and both were swept down by the current. The unhappy husband just returned to the water as they both sunk for the last time.

A Regular Sucker .- No wonder the Illinois people are called " Suckers," as we see by the papers, that a chap up that way recently swallowed five dozen and eight raw eggs in less than ten min-

NEW TERMS

the gase by; its brevies play the set spirits, and the wings Zophyra eatch each passing thought them to describe groves, and bowers, any rabba stops to eard forth his jayous lay

by rebin stops to carol forth his joyd ory, cease 1 no farther now pursue of bline; it is enough into percent long has passed away, ere, as in another world,

There are some dreams,
vivid dreams of life, which fade so slow
minly from the mind, that years must roll
may can mingle in the shades of time,
forgotten.—Oh, are they not dreams
1! the visions only of a day!
reald their spell were o'er me even now,
them scenes.—I could be happy still,
the power to be so, in my leart,
the power to be so, in my leart,
the recomes a thought, a memory, borne
mae upon a rustling leaf; and oft
mae fragile flower, which tells its tale
my while still the unwelcome thought lives onmile the stars at night, and the green grass
—or in the sound of the weird winds,
in their wild, mysterious wanderings, wake
liest chord; and send its echo back
to dray, bellow past—or in the tones
ber searmating weters, which draw in
me of life's low music, with their own,
whole soul is end.

Away! away!

se not; for thou art and him and and are and him.

Away! away!

thee not; for thou art nothing now to me.

re is new—and I. I too am changed;

red with the changing world. Go thy way.

at shall be like the forgotten waves

agreet Cesan, which break on its breast,

prile for a moment in the light,

mingle in the sea—leaving their place

there which pass osward to the spot,

tag with prouder swell to form, and dash,

their rains—yet, in turn to lie

the next.—Such, such is human life!—

SCRAPS.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

THE CUTEST TRICK YET.

left in attendance. Entering with all the important of a regular wholesale dealer, our loafer commence

inquired

"Boy, have you any ice?"

"No, sir; we never keep any."

"Never mind, it's about cool enough. Any thing in the shape of crackers and cheese about!" They help to get a correct idea of the wine."

"Nothing of the kind, sir."

"All the same thing—I believe I have some in my correct.

purchasing," at the same time taking out a paper of the above-mentioned articles and commencing munching and drinking, "This is a delicious article; what don't know, sir."

"I don't know, sir."

"Don't know, eh! Got much of it!"

"Considerable."

"Considerable."

"Well." said the new sample of the Diddler tribe as the finished his crackers and cheese and the last of the eld Madeira, "Well, I should like the lot. Just inform Mr. — that a gentleman called and examined his wine and has a very favorable opinion of what little he has seen of it. Good afternoon."

"Say, had it you better wait until Mr. — comes in? He'll be along shortly."

"No, I'm in something of a hurry now, but will call again." So saying, the loafer departed and it is needlass to say has not been seen since.

times amid the stranger throng thought, and stiffe the regreta te in solitude.—

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Far-BAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new en-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dellar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33½ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be

STRAYED, from the Subscriber, about two months since, a small Sorrel Mare Indian Pony, about nine years old. She is in height about four feet and has her mane roached; she was brought from Alabama in March last.

WM. HADEN. Mockaville, June 5, 1838.

TO R. N.F. For the next six months, two rooms, the old effice of the "Carolinian terms, cheap, apply at this office.
June 22, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Rev. Richard Jacks, Travelling Missionary of the Baptist State Convention, will preach, the Lord willing, at the following times and places:

In Ashe County.—June the and 10th, at Oldfield M. H.; 12th, Thomas Land's; 13th, Stoney Fork M. H.; 14th, Elk River; 15th, Buffaloe Cove.

Burke County.—16th and 17th, Yadkin M. H.; 18th Lower Creek; 10th, Union; 20th, Dover.

Wilkes County.—21st, Grave Yard, Little River.

Iredell County.—22nd, Macedonia; 23rd and 24th, New Bethany.

New Bethany.

Lincoln County.—22nd, Blaceuona,

Lincoln County.—26th, Olivet; 27th, Mount Ruhnma; 23th, Capt. Wilkerson's; 23th, Friendship, near
the Catawas Springs; 30th and 1st July, Hibson; 3rd
and 4th, Shereron's; 5th, Long Creek; 6th, Lincolnton; 7th and 6th, Thesselonica; from thence to the
Campmeeting at Bethel M. H. Burke Co, commencing
20th July, to continue 4 or 5 days. Brethren are requested to attend.

A Ractist Campmeeting will commence at Island

quested to attend.

A Baptist Campmeeting will commence at Island Ford Meeting House, Surry County, on the 1st Saturday in August, to be attended by the Revuls. Philips, Jacks. Douglass, Smith, Phifer, and others.

OT The Republican and the Transcript, Lincolnton,

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN. me ladies have distinguished themselves by dege against the oppression of women, which they see in our Christian land. They say women are a condition of inferiority to men, and that of hey ought to be equal. We have been thinking ther over, and have come to the conclusion that tong is quite the other way; and that if rights to be divided half and half, we should be for a vision. Not on the ground upon which Miss a goes, that men are not women, or permitted to a in somen's occupations, but because, when the quanties of superiority is at mouse, the men alseve to give up. If ladies and gentlemen meet side walk, who has to turn out? If there are the for all the company, who has to stand up? there is danger to mee, who must go forward? If the succeed? Who has always the right hand and all respectable position? We could mention a dether cases, in which, on the simple question. respectable position? We could mention a respectable position? We could mention a red ether cases, in which, on the simple question at every thing is yielded to the women. But are many cases in which the condition of men is the first that the same and thereb, or a seat any where, be occupied by were or competable or aged, a smirky little beauties along and presents herself at the top of the seat, hey must all jump up and clear out as if they had shot. Especially ought it to be noticed, that matrimonial negociations are to be made, the burden of performing the delicate and often embarressing part of making proposals, is thrown the men, while the women sit and say no, no, no, as at they like, and never my yes until they a mind to. Mrs. Angelina Grimbe Weld may a catalongue of equal griovanaes if she can **NEW FASHIONS** FOR THE SPRING & SUMMER OF 1838.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his frience and the Republic, that he still carries on the TAILOR-ING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

(C) Cutting garments of all kinds attended to premptly; and the latest I ashions fornished at all

THE CUTEST TRUE A 12.1.

The following trick to raise a good bottle of wine regards for nothing, is the "cap sheaf" of all the pieces of impudence we have heard of lately. In the present instance a genteel looking loafer entered a store in this city where he knew they had a splendid article in the elaspe of wine, and at a time when he knew the had some to dinner and nobody but a small boy times to country tailors, and instructions given in | Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838. cutting.

NEW SPRING AND. SUMMER GOODS. LITCHFORD & OLIVER,

Merchant Tailors,

"Ith
"Is Mr. — in?"
"No, sir—he's just stepped out—gone to dinner sir."
"What time do you expect him back, boy?"
"Not short of an hour, sir, it generally takes him about an hour to eat his dinner."
"Not under an hour? Well, ?'m told Mr. —, bas a fine specimen of old Madeira. He told me to call and laste it, but as he is'nt in and I am in something of a hours? I wish you would bridge out a bottle as a sample. Fayetteville Street, Raleigh. N. Carolina. THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening at their Store, a beautiful assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings of every colour and quality, in fac., every thing that can be found in any simiharry I wish you would bridg out a bottle as a sample, and I'll see what it is.

"Yes, sir," said the boy, who immediately brought forth a bottle of the pure old stuff itself. The loafer took the wine, held it up to see its quality and color, drew the cork, took a small sip, smacked his lips, and poured. lar establishment in the Country-which we respectfully request our friends and the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell on such terms as cannot fail

to suit the purchaser.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER. Raleigh, May 25, 1838.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prepart attention.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! For Sale-Wholesale or Retail.

20 BAGS Coffee 4 Hhds. Molasses

2 Bbls. N. Orleans do. 60 Sacks Liverpool Salt 40 Kegs White Lend

1800 Lbs. Spun Cotton 6 Bbls. Flour 12 Rifle Barrels

8 Sets Windsor Chairs 50 Doz. Palm Leaf Hats

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Queens-ware, Stone-ware, Hard ware, Cutlery, Bonnets, Hats,

Shocs. &c. &c. Just received, and for sale low, by

J. & W. MURPHY. Salisbury, May 10, 1838.

Private Entertainment. Tuos. Postau

lic, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler. Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838.

NEW WATCHES. JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.



JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Pine Assortment of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State. - Call and sec.

Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months. Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837.

SCULPTURING. John Holdshouser

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-(UTTING, seven miles South of Salisbury, and about 1 a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from \$2 to \$2.50; DOOR-SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR STEFS \$1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS

\$20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1638. 12m

DR. T. J. FOWLER, STRCEON DENTIST, (Late of Philadelphia,)

HAVING located in Salisbury, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the public. He per-forms every operation pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY, upon scientific principles. He Cleans, Scales, Files, Plugs, Levels, Separates, and Ex-tracts Teeth, in the most perfect style. He inserts from one to an entire set of Human Natural Teeth. He also inserts whole sets of indestructible Magnambonum, Mineral or Porcelain Tceth upon a new principal by which they subserve all purposes of the natural, not only in appearance but in service, scurvey, with all diseases peculiar to the mouth, gums, teeth, adveolar processes, &c. speedily and effectually cured, irregularities in the teeth of children remedied in a short time. Suffi cient time will be given before payment is de manded, and if his services should not prove satisfactory, no charge will be made. THE POOR SERVED GRATIS.

N. B. Dr. F's. office is at the Mansion Hotel. Dr. F. will occasionally spend a portion of his time at Danville, Prince Edward C. H., and Farmers. ville, Va., also at Raleigh, Milton, Salem, Chapel-Hill, Greensboro', and Charlotte, N. Carolina. May 25, 1838.

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this establishment gives no-tice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May. It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury via Lincolnton to Ashville, &c.; (a stage passing there every day in the week but one.) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country-the cheapness of livingthe excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich field afforded to science-especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world. But it is in the Mineral qualities of the Springs that the great attraction to wards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he deem it a compliment either to the good taste or sagaci-ty of the public, to present such if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs. In 1824 Professor Oimsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and prono foreign ingredients to be

Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Sulphate of Lime, Sulphate of Magnesia, Muriate of Lime.

For a more extended statement see his geological Report of North Carolina, authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129-30. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of this gentleman-but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adapta-tion of these minerals, to the disorders that most prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determin ation to meet patronage, by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visi-The Springs are now, and will be through out the year, open for the accommodation of travel-

JOS. W. HAMPTON. March 16, 1838. March 16, 1838.

The Camden Courier, Columbia Times, Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist, Milledgeville Recorder, Savannah Republican, and Columbus Enquirer, will insert the above two months, weekly, and send accounts to Catawba Springs.

J. W. H.

WEREAS, certain persons have been in the liabit of fishing in my Pond for some time past, with Nets or Seines of various descriptions, and believing that this method will, if con-tinued, entirely destroy the fish, or prevent their increase at least, I have concluded by and with he advice of my friends, to prevent the same. l'his, therefore, is to prohibit and forwarn all those who have been, or may hereafter be thus engaged, from doing the same from the date hereof, under the strictest penulty of the law.

I would remark, however, that I have not the least objection of any gentleman or lady, or parties of such, to fish with Hooks and Lines, at any time. W.M. S. MACAY.

Salisbury June 15, 1838.

@ MONTAGUE'S BALM; _0 AN INDIAN CURE for TOOTH-ACHE. THE established reputation and constantly in-creasing demand for this effectual remedy of

pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced he subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States. so as to place it within the reach of those suffer-ing, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.— It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.
It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and

unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civili-zed world as the most valuable discovery of the H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts
PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND

MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Me-

MONTAGUE'S
VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS, AGUE AND FEVER.

Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, \$2 per Bottle.

> MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, or

MOTHER'S COMFORT, For Diarrhea, in all of its various forms, Dys-utary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in his it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of hildren, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.
PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks-by which Collars are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Or Directions on each Bottle for using.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTRENT

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register. Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars. WILLIAM W. GRAY. Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at he Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much affliced with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing eless case, I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to reieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to pelieve will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th
year, I received a wound on my left leg, which beame ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise and very imprudently used tight bandages. leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remain firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine Dr. Mitchell. kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC BECKWITHS TIPPO.

POR the Cure of almost every variety of fu tional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Li and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructation and speen; such as neart-ourn, and cructation and speen; such as neart-ourn, and distention of the much and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, a lence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, thend-ach, teu sickness, &c. &c. They are a and comfortable apertent for Females during Property and subsequent conforment, relieving and subsequent conforment, relieving nancy and subsequent confinement, relieveness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn a ness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those, who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and dispersion and dispersions. dulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, and speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a Dinner Pill they are invaluable. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a high-ly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the atomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freemen, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henrr Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Amerson, Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq., late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq., of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. Ample

These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and Wholessale and Retail by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.

THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.

Raleigh, N. C. 1st door west of the Presbyterian Church.

OF The above Medicine kept constantly on hand for sale at THIS OFFICE. and for sale at

MARBLIEU,

B RED by the late Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, will stand the present season in Statesville,
at \$20 the Season, and \$30 the insurance—the
money to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or parted with:—for a Single leap,
\$10 will be charged, payable as soon as the service
is rendered, with fifty cents to the groom. The
Season commenced the 15th instant, and will end on the 1st of July next.

on the 1st of July next.

DESCRIPTION.

Marblieu is a rich brown, without any white—full 15 hands 3 inches high, and as finely proportioned as any horse in America.—In short, he is just the horse to make glad the heart of the true sportman to look upon. To the gentleman breeder, I have but to say—see him, and I have no fears, as to the belonce. no fears as to the balance

PEDIGREE.

MARBLIEU was got by Tonson out of Jet—
She by Bluster out of Slatira—Slatira by Alexander the Great out of Rose by Sweetbriar—Rose out of Marlington by Snap—she out of Miss Windsor by the Godolphin Arabian,—(See Turf Register, Vol. V. page 488.) Bluster was by Orland the son of Whiskey, out of a High-flyer mare, sister to Escape by Pegasus, his dam by Squirrel Pegasus by Eclipse, out of a Bosobarus page is PEDIGREE. Pegasus by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus nare sister to Grecian Princess. Orlands was out of Amelia by High-flyer, her dam Miss Time sister to Maiden by Matchem—Saltrum a son of Eclipse out of a Calash mare by Herod, her dam There-

sa by Matchem, Regulus by Godolphin Arabian. (See Turf Register, Vol. II. page 51.) RICHARD V. MICHAUX. March 23, 1838.

CERTIFICATE. Having been requested by Maj. Michaux to examine the Turf Register on the subject of these Pedigrees, I did so in company with him, and find

the above statement entirely accurate. H. C. JONES.

The Thorough-bred Horse, BARNVELT,



county, 3 miles South of Beattie's Ford, two thirds of his time; the other part at the stable

to mares at \$15 the Season, \$10 the Single Less, to be paid as soon as the Mare is covered, with the privilege of turning to the Season, and \$25 the Insurance; the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in Foal, or the preparty

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE. Barnvelt is a beautiful bay, just in his seventh year, near sixteen hands high of perfect symetry; year, near sixteen hands high of perfect symetry; in a word, he is, as to form, inferior to no horse in the State.—Barnvelt was bred by the late Hon-Jno. Randolph. of Roanoke, Charlotte co., Virginit; foaled in the Fall of 1831, got by Gascoigne, he dam Roanoke, by Balls Florizel, grandam Combin, by Chanticleer, great grandam Vanity, by Meades old Celer, Moratur, by old Mark-Anthesy, imported horse labb. Parks imported horse Jolly Roger, imported ho ver-Eve.

For confirmation of the above, reference can be and performances of those race horses, of which made to Skinner's Turf Register, for the Pe Barnvelt is a descendant.

D. N. ABERNATHY. Lincoln, March 8, 1838.

emperance Anniversary. The A nunl Meeting of the Rowan county Temperance Society, will be held on Wednesday, the of July next, in the Lutheran Church, in the tam of Salisbury. Addresses may be expected. All who feel interested in the enterprise, are invited to attend. THOMAS L. COWAN, President. Salisbury, June 15, 1838.

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONALS
VICES to the Citizens of Salisbury activity. He occupies the Brick office of the Salisbury, N. C., May 18, 1838.